CHANCERY COURT POPULAR.

GROWN IN PAYOR.

By tetinguished Service of Eminean Men Bave Made This croice of the Court of Chancery.

Made This croice of Eminean Men Bave Marrier Rested to Be Abolished New Prienty Rested to Be Re

has a Chancellor and a Court of Chancery. It interesting to note that while New York in 1846, under her new Constitution, abolished the Court of Chancery and the office of Chancellor, it was only two years earlier, in 1844. that New Jersey under her new Constitution established the office of Chancellor separate from that of Governor, and the Court of Chan-The reason for this was that while in many States the Chancery Court had become unpopular, it was exceedingly popular in New Jersey. New Jersey's Chancellors were men of such eminence that the people did not wish to do away with them.

The personal nature of the Chancellor's office is due to its origin. The Court of Chancery was originally the King's Court, travelling about with the King, administering justice according to his commands. The office of Chancellor existed before the Norman Conquest and it was continued by William the Conqueror. In the earliest times, however, the Chancellor had no purely judicial powers. In the King's Court, which then, and for a considerable time afterward, consisted of barons and high ecclesiastics, with legislative, judicial and administrative functions unseparated. William appointed a Chief Justiciary to preside over the hearing of suits. Under Henry II. judicial functions of the King's Court, which had greatly increased in business, was separated from the legislative and from that separated from the legislative and from that until abolished in 1874 it was the highest common law tribunal of original jurisdiction. Though New Jersey, when yet Nova Cæsarea, hada Court of Chancery, it was not until 1844 that the state had a real Chancellor. Under a the proprietary government, of the "Twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey" (William Penn and eleven other Friends being among the number) a Court of Chancery was created in 1882. The Proprietors in 1701, weary of a vain effort to enforce the power of government, effered to surrender their rights to the Crown. Queen Anne in 1702 accepted the provinces and sent Lord Cornbury, the first hoyal Governor of Nova Cæsarea. His commission gave him the right to establish such mission gave him the right to establish such courte as he saw fit and he accordingly estab-lished a Court of Chancery which superseded the Court of the Proprietors. Lord Cornbury's Court

Gout of the Proprietors. Lord Cornbury's Court consisted in the Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor, and all such members of the Council who took the oath, or any three of these members of the Council together with the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

Gov. Hunter was the first to change this new order. In the ninth year of his reign, 1718, be assumed the office of Chancellor and exercised its authority until he resigned as Governor. His successor, Gov. Burnet, adopted his methods. Gov. Burnet seemed to derive year enjoyment from the duties of Chancellor. It was under his administration that the first ordinance for the regulation of fees was adopted. Gov. Hunter's assumption of control had made the Chancery Court unpopular with the people, and the fees resulting were ridiculously smull. The one man power was continued until three years after the advent of Gov. William Franklin, who refused to act as Chancellor.

Tranktin, in a message to his Council in 1765, natvely said:

There not being any salary allowed for the necessary officers, and the fees not being sufficient to make some of them even a moderate recompense for their trouble and attendance. I have in vain offered divers Commissions in Chancery to such persons as I have esteemed qualified to execute them. I recommend this matter to your serious consideration and desire that you would enable me to make a reasonable allowance to such as I shall appoint to execute the necessary offices in that court, in such manner as will be most likely to induce persons of knowledge and probity to take upon them the discharge of these important trusts; without which it will be extremely inconvenient if not impracticable to receive any other business in Chancery, or finish what is there." Franklin, in a message to his Council in 1765,

was Chancellor at a time when there was a great increase in business, when railroads were spreading through the State and when there was great increased in business, when railroads were spreading through the State and when there was great activity in all circles. The business of the Court of Chancery increased so rapidly that Mr. Zabriskie was unequal alone to the fask. The office of Vice-Chancellor was created, the appointment vested in the Chancelior. Zabriskie chose as his Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd of Newark. Before Mr. Zabriskie's appointment he succeeded after a hard fight in breaking up therailway monopoly in the State. It is generally thought that his services in this direction had a great deal to do with the refusal of the two Senates to confirm his nomination.

The first Vice-Chancellor, Amzi Dodd, added distinction to the court. He is a man of brilliant attainments, which were seen to advantage in the court. In addition to his legal lore he had a reputation as an orator.

tant attainments, which were seen to advantage in the court. In addition to his legal lore he had a reputation as an orator.

Theodore Runyon, Chancellor McGill's predecessor, held office two terms, being appointed in 1873 and again in 1880. He served in the National Guyard, becoming Brigadier-General of the Rifle Corps of the State, and later Major-General ef the Guards. He was one of the Presidential electors of 1880, and was in command of the first full brigade sent from New Jersey to the Civil War. He was late Minister to Germany. Business increased to such an extent in Chancery in Gen. Runyon's term as Chancellor that it became necessary to have two Vice-Chancellors. These were Abraham Van Fleet and John T. Bird. Van Fleet, like Dodd, added much to the office. He was most painstelling and he transacted a remarkable amount of business. Vice-Chancellor Bird was appointed to Mr. Dodd's place. He was once member of Congress and at the time of his appointment Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hunierdon county.

This brings the long list of New Jersey's eminent sons down to the present. Chancellor McGill was appointed for his first term in 1887.

This brings the long list of New Jersey's eminent sons down to the present. Chancellor McGill was appointed for his first term in 1887, and reappointed in 1894. He was exceedingly conscientious in the discharge of his duties and he had the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. The fairness and wisdom of his decisions were exceptional. There was not a more universally respected man in the State than Chancellor McGill.

In his term the State as well as the business of the Chancery Court had so increased that the appointment of five Vice-Chancellors became necessary. Thus, while in other States the Chancery Court became gradually so distasted to the people that it was abolished, in New Jersey the Chancellors brought so much wisdom fairmindedness, energy and interest to their tasks that the court has become the most popular one in the State and dislodge.

THE BRASS BALLOON OF 1843. Mr. Zuberbuhler Tells of Another Man Who Didn't Navigate the Air.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: rears ago, when Maxim's and Langley's intersting experiments had brought about a shortlived renaissance of interest in the tantalizing problem of practical man flight, THE SUN took occasion to show that Maxim's monster and Langley's toy have their prototype in Hanson's flying machine proposed as far back as 1843. It may, therefore, not appear surprising that Count von Zeppelin's \$250.000

balloon, expected to astonish the world this spring, is built substantially on principles enunciated over half a century ago.
"Die Luftschifffahrtskunde," a book published in 1848 at Welmar, soberly reviewing the state of the high art of aeronauties as it then was, maintains that the evlindric-copical form is the only proper one for balloons, and advocates the use of seven propellers not only for propulsion in a horizontal direction, but also for the rise and descent of balloons.
It is not so long ago, say fifteen years,

index a reasonable allowance to such as some appoint to see on the case in more as will be more than the control of the contro

FOREIGN BUSINESS NEWS SCRAPS OF COMMERCIAL INFORMA TION FROM CONSULS' REPORTS.

tems of Interest to American Traders Con cerning the Doings and Needs of eigners the World Over, Gathered From Reports of Our Commercial Agents

In the haste of building the Siberian and Trans-Baikal railways 12-pound instead of 24-pound rails were used, wooden bridges were built and crossings made far apart The result is that not more than twenty miles an hour can be safely made. To make matters worse they have adopted the heaviest kind of engines which on the numerous steer grades cannot be run less than thirty-five mile an hour. It will cost \$7,725,000 to reconstruct the Trans-Baikal and \$25,750,000 for the reconstruction of the Siberian system. The present fare from London and Paris t

Far East points is from \$365 to \$375. When the Siberian railway is completed, the fare from the German frontier to Vladivostock or Port Arthur will be \$57 second class and \$86 first. Prof Lugobil, an American citizen, formerly of San Francisco, is professor of English in the new Institute for Eastern Languages at Vladi

vostock. While European scientists admit that alcohol may be made from acetylene, they are unanimous in saying that its manufacture for com

mercial purposes will not soon be realized. Habin, the railway centre of Manchuria, now as 6,000 population from a beginning of almost nothing eighteen months ago. The Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, will this

pring use from 120,000 to 125,000 American vines for grafting purposes. The American vine i the only one proof against the phylloxera. The clive crop of southern Europe was only about one-third normal last year, owing to the ravages of the Mosca oleania, . grub-laying in-

sect Very little effort is made against it, as the people hold it to be a visitation of Providence All the manufacturers of macaroni in several towns of southern France, to whom were subnitted samples of Texas wheat to test for nacaroni manufacture, report favorably. Consignees of American wheat at Marseilles France, are making extremely vigorous pro-

tests against the neglect and carelessness of the wheat inspectors at Galveston and New Orleans. Amsterdam has the only grain elevator in Holland. It has a capacity of from 16,000 to 18,000 tons. The city, which owns it, has leased it for fifty-five years at \$2,400 a year. The total weight of all the grain and pod

crops of Sweden for last year was 2,089,000 ons, valued at \$67.616.400. Cats led with value of \$24,012,800. The Swedish merchant service consists of ,008 steam and 1,784 sailing vessels, with

total tonnage of \$55,974 tons. Fifty-two per cent, of the value of the entire imports is carried by Swedish vessels Dublin will spend \$1,272,000 on an electric light plant. It is proposed to furnish current sufficient for 100,000 eight-candle-power lamps

all alight at one time Bird's-eye maple and mahogany veneered pedroom sets retail in Munich and vicinity at \$200 the set. American manufacturers are trying to sell roll-top desks, though the demand is

Germany exported, for the first nine months of last year, \$2,579,444 worth of bicycles. The English bought 11,762 German wheels.

Manchester, England, shipped 13,037,512 yards of cotton velvets, cords and fustians to the United States last year. The manufacturers of the Grand Duchy of

Weimar are to establish a sample room at Sydney, N. S. W., to display German goods. The sugar growers of Java are looking to American inventors for some kind of material to take the place of bamboo matting in sugar packing.

An American syndicate runs the electric light plant of Bangkok, Siam, though the plant was set up by an English firm.

Thirty-five years ago the only streets in Bangkok were canals; now there are fortyeven miles of streets and many new bridges The King builds a new steel bridge every year out of his private funds and presents it to the city with much ceremony on his birthday. Although Syria imports from \$200,000 to \$300,-

oil yearly, no American there. American beer sells in Beyroot, also American sewing machines; samples of American flour have been introduced. Some American windmills have been put up in several places. Over 4,000,000 pounds of frozen meat were eccived at Cape Colony and Natal in 1898, not one pound of it came from the United States The population of Para, Brazil, has doubled in the last five years. The trolley line built by Charles F. Flint has proved very remunerative and will be extended fifteen or twenty miles. Before it was built nobody ever ventured on

the streets at night; now everybody turns out for pleasure riding on the cars. Argentine flour, which is trying to make its way into northern Brazil cannot compete with the American product.

A Merino ram of Vermont lineage sold at the last cattle fair at Montevideo for \$486. Eighty per cent. of the cattle raised in Urumay are used in making "jerked beef" for

West Indian markets | Viebig's Extract of Meat Company consumes 150,000 head annually. Land on which rubber may be raised can be bought in Mexico for from \$1 to \$15 an acre, not cleared.

American growers of oranges are notified that there is a growing demand all over Europe

for Mandarin oranges. The hamster, a small rat-like animal, is doing erious damage to Belgian farmers, and in some ections a bounty of four cents per hamster offered by the farmers

The butchers of Germany and Austria propose to organize in an effort to keep out Ameri-

Importation of American fruits has made it possible for middle-class Germans to eat fresh fruit occasionally, as the competion has reduced prices to a large extent. Italian muskmelons, ordinarily not so good as

the American melon, are made superior by being pulled from the vine green and hung up until winter to ripen. Americans have never tried this plan.

doing indiscriminate business with private parties in Russia. The Government will pay, but private parties are not so sure. A Russian company with \$515,000 capital pro poses to develop the iron fields near Irkutsk. Another company, with a German engineer at its head, has been organized in St. Petersburg

with a capital of \$3,090,000 to work from mine in Siberia. Stock in the Greek Electrical Company, capial \$600,000, is above par. The company is to light Athens, the Pirasus and other points. The Bombay street car line, with offices in New York city, still uses horses and mules as motive power. One-third of all the exports

from the United States to India come to Bom-

ported \$77,615 worth last year. The island of Antigua, West Indies, with a population of 35,000 has about fifty bicycles, ust nine-tenths of which are of Yankee make. A valuable and extensive deposit of iron ore pelonging to the Government exists near Cotui, Santo Domingo, and can be bought cheap. The San Francisco Railway Company, Bahia,

Brazil, is in the market for 5,000 tons of coal

annually.

silk spinning spiders, making white and yellow silk, but they cannot be used commercially, owing to the expense of keeping the spiders separated. If left together they will devou each other

The Vancouver, B. C., Board of Trade has granged to keep on file for reference the cataogues of American manufacturers and dealers. After May 1 no more pulp wood cut from rown lands is to be sent out of the province of Ontario; 61,398 cords of pulp wood were exported from Canada ducing 1899

Over \$700,000 will be expended by the Do minion Government for the improvement of St. Andrews Rapids, Red River of the North Americans have a chance at the bids.

Canadian exports of butter to Great Britain averged 1,624,000 pounds a month for the first eight months of 1899, reaching as high as 6,827,184 pounds for the month of August. The

butter is high class, high price, and the demand exceeds the supply. The demand in France for fish scales for the nanufacture of artificial pearls and other ornsnents far exceeds the supply.

If wholesale dealers in American phosphates will write to Albert Brosseau, 4 rue Cambronne, Nantes, France, they will hear of a market. The German Government has adopted the single tax system for Kyao Chau, China, levying a tax of 6 per cent. on land values.

Foreign postage in Paraguay has gone up from 4.8 cents per half ounce to 9.6 cents. American cotton goods are driving out all competitors in Manchuria and the northern provinces of China. They are lower in price and higher in quality.

On the new railway built from Sfax to Gafsa Tunis, by the French company to its phosphate mines, passengers will not be hauled beyond Mezuna unless they sign an agreement not hold the company for any damages that they may sustain. The company has contracted to ship a minimum of 250,000 tons of phosphate annually.

Japan gets the most of her sait from Germany and China, the best coming from Germany She makes a considerable quantity of her own from sea water, but the quality is poor.

India imported 359,000 tons of coal, coke and paten, fuel in 1898-99, and produced twelve and a half tons for every ton imported. There were 174 mines in operation in 1808, 158 of them being in Bengal. The product has quadrupled since 1880. Five years ago Bengal exported 235,000 tons, and in 1898 the figures had increased t

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ARMY BILL

The Senate's Revision Considered - Where the Bill Is Strengthened-The Artillery Sections. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The provisions of the army bill, as revised by the Senate, in the order of their importance, are es follows:

First-The reorganization and increase of the artillery.

Second-The reorganization of the staff. The first provision is of such pressing neces sity that the Secretary of War was willing to give up all the other provisions in order to insure its passing and becoming a law. The artillery is everywhere in a congested condition. Emplacements and guns are being continually erected and mounted at all our coast forts, and the artillery, which has to take care of them, is of the same strength and composition as it was before they had them: yet these new guns are in addition to the old and not directly in place of them, most of the old still remaining. But even were the old entirely removed, the new armanent requires far more care and attention than the old, and in addition the men and officers must acquire familiarity not only with a new gun and its drill and firing, but also with the electrical and range-finding apparatus in a modern fort. A recent order from the War Department requires the artillery troops to drill at the guns at least three hours a day, and this drill is necessary in order to teach the manual of the piece and its practical manipulation, and to keep the men familiar with their work. But it leaves very little time for other work still going on at every fort, namely, mounting new carriages and suns, the care of the public grounds, the care of the extra guns for which there are no troops available, de. Each unit directly in place of them, most of the old still still going on at every fort, namely, mounting new carriages and suns, the care of the public grounds, the care of the extra guns for which there are no troops available, &c. Each unit of organization has now about three times as many guns to take care of as it should have. Of one part of the bill it is presumed the Secretary of War cannot approve, as it does evident injustice; that section which provides: That in filling the vacancies that may be created by this act officers of infantry or cavalry who at the time of the passage of this act are not above the rank of Captain may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred to the artillery arm.

not above the rank of Captain may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred to
the artillery arm.

Now, the duties of infantry and cavairy
are entirely distinct from those of artillery,
and it is evidently absurd to suppose that any
officer of the former branches is capable of
undertaking the duties of an officer of artillery
without any preliminary training in that arm.
Most of the Captains of artillery have had a
quarter of century of service.

Such a provision would open the way for as
much political interference as the provision
for promotion by selection, and is of exactly
the same kind, without the redeeming quality
of being correct in principle and right per se.

If the entire increase in the artillery provided for during the next five years were made
at once, it would not increase the artillery
beyond what is absolutely necessary now,
but, as the gradual increase would give the
artillery better material in officers and men,
it is preferred by the Army. This section of it is preferred by the Army. This section of the bill directly counteracts this good point of the bill, in giving to the artillery men who are not trained to their work, for the gradual increase means slow accretion from below (among the Second Lieutenants) where there is time for training before responsibility to any great extent comes into play, with time for the training of these accretions before they reach the rank of responsibility, but the transfer of Captains or even First Lieutenants of infantry or cavalry means an accretion in the higher ranks at once, without proper training, and no time for proper instruction before responsibility comes into play, since Majors command independent posts at once.

Congress could pass no more pernicious bill as regards the Army, and hope this section will be duly considered before it is acted upon.

The second provision of the bill has been

acted upon.

The second provision of the bill has been explained by the Secretary of War in a way which can leave no doubt as to his sincerity in the matter, or as to the importance of the measure. It will bring new life into the Army and a better spirit between line and staff, be-sides greatly increased efficiency of the latter, and waen taken in connection with the pro-posed Staff College it will lay the foundation for a future army with all the elements necessary or proper organization and instruction in all

or proper organization and the provision relating departments.

The Senate struck out the provision relating to promotion by selection. It is correct in principle, but the Army feared its practical problem in the provision of t principle, but the Army feared its practical application.

There can be little doubt that all the provisions now in this bill are absolutely recessary for the efficiency of the Army, and in the best interests of the Government. This condition of the artillery is not one which has just arisen; it has existed for two years at least, indeed over since the new armament has been accumulating at our coast forts. The artillery troops cannot do themselves justice in their present work, because they are like the poy who has been absent from his classes for a long time—trying to catch up on work, making up for lost time, with the usual result. Talk about reorganization should have taken place two years ago; this is the time for action, which has now become imperative.

ARTILLERY. has now become imperative.

TOTES IT TIGER FASHION.

How the Mountain Lion Carries the Carcase of a Deer He Has Killed.

From the Denter Republican. George F. Newton has solved a mystery-one that has puzzled him during all the many years he has been a dweller in the wildest districts of the Rocky Mountains. He made this announcement to Deputy Game Commissioner Holland yesterday. Mr. Newton is superintendent of Glen Beulah Park, a game preserve of 900 acres, situated in Mesa county, about eighteen miles northwest of DeBeque, which is leased from the State by the Glen Beulah Park Association, in which are several Denver sportsmen.

"For years I have been bothered to know how a mountain lion carried the carcass of a deer after it had killed its prey," began Mr. Newton. He paused as if to allow Mr. Holland or any one else present to tell him that it was no mystery, but no one spoke. Mr. Newton is the typical mountaineer. During this interval he held his big, round sombrero in his left hand and with the right stroked a few straggling grayish looks that persisted in falling over his uncommonly white forehead. He must wear his hat always when at home, for his face under the line to which the hat reaches was as bronzed as an indian's. He sat attentively waiting for a minute or two, then began.

"But I learned all about it just a day or two before I left home. I had been up on the trail leading to the Flat Tops, you know the trail, Holland. When I was up near Rim Hock, near the end of our fence, I saw a mountain sion in the trail in front of me, and what do you think? The lion was carrying a fine young buck, slung over his shoulders. He held to the back of the deer with his jaws, turning his head to one side, like that "Mr. Newton turned his own head in imitation of the attitude of the lion.

"As he trotted along, the feet of the deer treaked in the snow, forming the queer tracks that have so long puzzled me. I knew always what the tracks were, but I could never make out how that deer was carried so that more of it did not traifon the pround.

"When the lion caught sight of me it dropped the deer and slunk off into the sage brush—they are cowardly whelps.

"During last summer I discovered no less than thirty acrosses of deer that had been killed by itons and bears. These brutes have a way of getting into the park that would surprise you. The s ment to Deputy Game Commissioner Holland yesterday. Mr. Newton is superintendent of

HAD BACKWOODS COOKING.

BOASTS IN THE PHILIPPINES MADE GOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA. New York Soldier Visits a Comrade's Home in

the Pennsylvania Mountains and Learns Something of the Satisfactory Mode of Life There-The Cooking Was Good. "It was on the firing line just out of Manila." said a returned New York soldier, now convalescent, "that I first met a Pennsylvania men, also a private. Between skirmishes and while eating soldiers' rations, my friend would frequently refer to the good home he had left in the Pennsylvania backwoods, and the fine 'country cooking' of his dear old mother. He made me tired of his talk about backwoods cooking and I told him so. Then he said that f we ever got back to the States, and that if I cared to visit him, he'd be glad to prove all that he had said was true. My friend was very saving and very slick. He sent every dollar of his pay to his mother and was slick enough to win all the spending money he needed from the boys who played skin-euchre. Well, we reached 'Frisco all safe, together. I left my friend in Harrisburg and came on to New York.

"After recuperating I wrote to my friend

n the Pennsylvania mountains and he promptly nvited me to spend Easter week with him at is home. I went, and after a long journey by rail, stage and wagon, I reached the double log house of my friend's parents. It was in a comantic glen in the South Mountain. Several fine streams came down from the rocks. The air was pure and cool. 'Hello Jimmie,' was the reception I got from my friend when I reached the house. 'Why didn't you let me know when you'd get here. I'd have met you at the station.' He came out from the garden where he had been planting stick onions and we shook hands. I told him I wanted to surprise him. His little gray-haired mother came out smartly with a smile and shook hands I don't think any woman in the world ever had a kinder smile for a stranger. She said she was glad I had come as Bob had mentioned my name so often. I washed my face and hands in a tin basin on a bench back of the house. and we sat down for a bit. Then Bob's older sister Emma came in from the bake-oven It was Friday and bake day. She was a matter-of-fact, easy going, plain spoken girl. 'Dad's down to the mill.' said Jimmie, as he finished vashing the garden dirt from his hands.

"We chatted a while, looked at the rich soil in the garden: at the radish beds salad patches. onlon rows, current bushes, patches of rhubarb: several rows of herbs, and a few hot beds with tomato and cabbage plants just sprouting. Then we walked out to a small bridge over a stream of pure water when Jimnie said, That's the kind of water I meant out at Manila.' Water cross was growing in the eddies. Suddenly Jimmie turned and pointing upward said: 'See that thieving sparow hawk?' He had no sooner said that, when bang' went a gun from behind the house and down came the hawk. Jimmle said: 'That was was Em.' Sure enough his sister had shot the bird. We sat down on the moss-covered rocks below the bridge and talked. air was balmy and cool and the robins vere piping. I noticed some snipe down in the meadow just up from the South, and finally I said: 'Well, Bob. your Philippine trip was a variety in life, wasn't it?' He said 'yes;' that e had been glad to get away, and glad to get back home, where he had lived twenty-five years. He said he'd never go away again. The time passed quickly.

"Bob looked at the sun and said he thought "Bob looked at the sun and said he thought dinner was ready. We started for the house and soon heard a bell ring. 'That's dad,' said Bob, indicating a man who had just put away a pair of horses at the barn. He was a well-built, black-whiskered man, about 55, sound as a dollar. He met me as if he had met strangers every day of his life. We were soon at the table in a large kitchen, with an open fireplace at the other end. Even the smoke from the hickory coals was an appetizer. Of course, I was hungry. The backwoods head of the house said grace, and Miss Emma waited on the table. They had a big plate of chicken broiled on the coals; plenty of short cakes as light as a teather; creamed mashed potatoes; several plates of crisp, green water cress just out of the spring; yellow butwater cross just out or the spring; yellow obtiier that seemed to be obzing out the aroma
of the mountain grasses and herbs the cows
had eaten. They had pale green pickles, but
as I afterward learned, they were solid and
good. A dish of boiled red beats, thin siteed,
with butter grays completed the vegetables.

with butter gravy completed the vegetables.
There was some rye bread a week old. The
new bread was too fresh to cut.
"Well, say, I enjoyed that meal! But Bob new bread was too fresh to cut.

"Well, say, I enjoyed that meal! But Bob nor I never once referred to the rations we are in the trenches outside of Mania. They talked about my ramily, my home, the great city I came from: wages, modes of life, &c. For dessert we had a large, fresh custard pie, and the coffee and crean topped off a good meal. The dishes and cloth were clean. I told Bob's mother to excuse me if I had eaten too much of her good dinner. We lounged about the bridge smoking for an hour, when Bob said he'd finish up in the garden. I took lessous in onion planting. Then we took the gun and went down into the mendows and in two hours we had shot eleven snips. We walked back to a clump of stumps a! a woods, sat down on a lox, picked the birds and talked more war. Then Bob washed the birds at the creek and took them to the house. They'll put em in a kettle in the spring. I like birds cold before they're cooked.

"We went to the barn. Bob did up the evening work; fed the horses. We hunted eggs, and the atternoon was well scent. Bob's tather had been doing some ploughing for corn planting. He had finished up for cats. They had out ten acres of fine rye to sell to an old distillery. In all they had fifty acres of hill-side land. Well, sir, those birds came on the table broiled on hickory cods. They had toast wheat bread and tea. After I had finished two of the snipe I felt like a Dehmonico man, I don't think I ever emoyed a twilight like that. Of course we smoked on the front porch, and Bob's father explained all about charcoal burn-

Of course we smoked on the front porch, and Bob's father explained all about charcoal burning in that neighborhood. Bob went into the house and preuty soon came out. Handing me an instrument he said: You always spoke about banjo playing in the trenches. Give us a tane, now.' Well. I played some and tiensed them. I complimented Emma on her fine shot. They explained that her beau, a great marksman, had given her iessons for a year. "Bob and I slept in the atticunder the shindles, in two single beds. My bed smelled sweet and clean. That night it rained. Well, sir, talk about music. That rain on the roof beat the banjo. When I awoke next morning I looked around at the things stored in the attic. I saw an old-faskioned cradle. Bob's cradle when a kid, a spinning wheel, lots of herbs hanging to the ratters, carpet rags in bails, seed corn on the cob, bags of other seeds, a bit hoard full of home-made soap, a pile of red ontons and Bob's soldler clothes on a nail. Well, sir, I enjoyed it better than a show. For breakfasts we had eggs and broiled bacon, rye broad and butter, coffee and cream, with spring onlors as a side dish. For an appetizer, leeks win me every time.

"Bob said he wasn't going to work much that day, and he took down two rods from the wall and off we went fishing for trout in one of the mountain springs. Fly fishing was a revelation to me, but I got tired calling for fish, more so than lying in the trenches. But it was rare sport. We cleaned inherten and put them in a kettle in running cold water. Fresh trout must be cold. If not, they curl up in the pan. We had a boiled dinner that day. They said it was a Penneyl-vania dish made with sweet apple 'snitz' and dumplings. They call I' schnitz and grepp. Well, sir, it was great. Then they had a fresh rhubarb pic. I are a half one. The coffee and cream was simply out of sight. We spen trut for supper were great. I took in four. Water crease was served with them. The family were great was supper we walked two nules to the village for mai, and I got held on

in all my life. If there was anything Bob's mother prided herself in, it was flannel cakes. We had cold reast yeal, some radishes and tea for supper. Bob's tather drank herb tea. Said he liked it better than store tea; it was good for the blood, &c. We stayed at home that night, had music, saw Emma's beau, a six-footer dead shot, and he had me promise him to spend a week with him the next gray squirred season.

Runners Take Charge of Eloping Couples for the blood, &c. We stayed at home that night, had music, saw Emma's beau, a six-footer dead shot, and he had me promise him to spend a week with him the next gray squirrel season. He said he'd teach me how to gun. We had fried mush for breakfast with broiled ham. The corn mush was done to a crisp. Sparkling water and fresh green cress went with it. We spent a half hour looking at a man making willow baskets, and helped to plant corn and potatoes. We looked at the oats just peeping out and listened to a lot of farm stuff. Some of the best snapper soup I ever tasted in my life was served for dinner. They had other things but I had a snapper feast with an apple dumpling and a cup of coffee. That afternoon I just wanted another try at those mountain front and I put in three hours at 'em. Bob helped to plough. I got six trout, and Emma said I had better send them to my wife in New York to prove my luck. But I want to tell you of our next day dinner. They called it 'Drechta kucha,' that is, flannel cakes. The batter is put into a finnel and the mixture twirled around in hot fat. They served it with an old fashioned potato saled. At another dinner they served a hot onion pie, with no top crust. It was made of sliced white onion, cream, pepper and salt and wheat-bread dough. Of course we had boiled dinners, cabbage, turnips, &c., and one royal vegetable soup. We had fresh sausage that had been preserved in a-pot of lard since last November. Bob's mother made a special calf head soup, or mock turtle, with sweet marjoram and spices.

"That week was a feast I shall never forget. Bob was right. He had told the truth of the backwood's cooking. All he said to me was Don't talk about it to the old folks. They wout like it if they hear I was bragging, instead of fighting in the war.' I gained about ten pounds, but it was the air, water, variety, and I guess a change of diet. But don't let any man ever try to fool me on backwood's living, or that there's no fun in the country. Weil, I'm stuck on living out there and if I can

RUN OF LUCK OF THE HOBO. Stole a Suit of Clothes. Had a Clean Up and

Suddenly Was Somebody. This is the season when returned hoboes appear on the park benches. One of the returned in City Hall Park told the next sitter the following the other day:

"I was in New Orleans most of the winter One day I was lucky. I stole a suit of clothes from a back yard and it fit like it was made to order. When I had made the shift I felt in one of the pockets of the trousers and I found The temptation come on me a dollar. clean up. I went to a barber shop and got a have and a hair cut. Feeling wealthy I tipped the artist and bought two clears. Then I went to the best hotel in the town and took a seat to enjoy myself. Did you ever have a notion ou'd like to be somebody? I had it that day. While I was sitting there letting my weed go out as often as possible so as to make the smoke last, a young chap comes up to me and asked me why I didn't keep my engagement. If he'd hesitated I'd been lost. But before I could reply he says. 'We waited on you for an our and then we sat down. Wife said she was awful sorry."

"By the lime I got my second wind, and I come up smiling. I said I was detained-I had that pat-at my Turkish bath, and it was too late. Then I come mighty nigh breaking. I said I would have telephoned but couldn't find his number. He said that was right, that he didn't have any telephone, but he said I might have sent a note. It gave me a cold wave after I had said telephone, until he said he had none. So I went easy. I said I would have sent a note only I had sprained my wrist and couldn't write. Then he nearly shook me by asking how I sprained my wrist. My wits were on the q. v. by that time, and I said I twisted it getting out of an auto. Then I was scared nearly to death, for I expected he'd ask me why I didn't come on out while I was in the auto, but somehow he missed that chance to throw me.

"'Well.' he says, 'let's have something to drink,' and he took me by the coat sleeve and led me to the fountain. Say, did you ever let a mint julep guggle down your windpipe? I'd heard about that drink all my life, so when he said he was going to have one. I said that was good enough for a dog. I came mighty near osing my bearings when I said that, but it seemed to please him, for he hit me on the shoulder and said. 'Good enough for two dogs.' he says. And then I made a winning. 'Yes,' I says 'depends on the breed.'

"I thought he would fall down when I said

'gimine a quarter, old man, for that coon. I never weakened, but as I was getting my hand down into my checked trousers he says, 'Never mind, I got it right here, didn't know I had the change. Talk about luck! Of course, it had come to me to say after I'd felt, that I didn't have anything less than a tenner. However, his find saved me from telling him a lie, and that's what I hate worst of all. "Well, he drove around and stopped at two or three places and bought some extras, as he called 'em. I always held the reins while he went in. Think of me doing that. Once he said to me, 'Not a word about last Saturday night. If she asks you, you don't know anything. See? "Sure,' I says. "Say,' he says, 'you're all right." It was coming my way, but it was getting purty warm as it come. It kept getting hotter every time a wheel went round, and I begin to sweat blood. Just then he drove up to a store where there was a crowd, and he jumped out again, handing me the reins. This ill

a stort where where was a crow, and he jumped out again. handing me the reins. This? he the last stop,' he says. So as soon as he goes in I calls a coon from the fidewalk and says to him just as if I owned the whole shoot-in match, Here, boy, hold this horse a min-uic, I says.

in' match, 'Here, boy, hold this horse a minine, I says.

Talk about lightning changes! I cut down
a back street. I never looked back. That
was my first and last winter in the Crescent.
Now tell me what you been doing all winter."

"Been havin' de smallpox on de Island. Bad
case. Say, what did you do wid de fine togs
you stole in de Crescent? You don't seem
to be no fashion plate now."

"Say, look here, how you s'pose I got back
to New York? You make me tired," and with
this the case of mi-taken identity got up from
the bench and moved along.

How a Negro Downed a Runaway Mule.

From the Coumbia State.

Not for years has such a deed of daring and feat of strength been heard of in Columbia as the act of a colored man on Main street Saturday aftersoon. It was of such a character as to make the wildly enthusiastic people of his own race hoist the man upon their shoulders and ride him around while the crowd, composed of many white men, cheered itself hoarse.

Here is the story: It was about 3.30 o'clock that a mule, a strong mule of violent temperament and kicking propensities, proceeded to kick out of a waron to which he was hitched. When he got through there was not a piece of leather or even a string upon him, even the bridle being off. He then cavorted up and down Main street for a whicand cleared things out. Finally as he approached the kendall Building, corner Mitchell. Williams, a powerful negro, who bails from the Arthur plantation, but who works at Swygert's store on Washington street stepped directly in froat of the mule. Man and animal came together shoulder to shoulder. Williams clasped his arms around the mule's neck. The animalattempted to paw him and dragged him some distance. There williams gave his body a slight twist and the mule hit the hard street as if all his feet had been knocked from under him at once. There the man heid the mule was led away completely subdued. It was a great leat, and the passers-by showed their appreciation. From the Columbia State.

PERJURY IN SECURING MARRIAGE

tunners Take Charge of Eloping Coupler Swear to Anything, Hide Them Tempo-rarily and Share the Pecs With Justices Judge Marsh Trying to Stop All This. INDIANAPOLIS. April 28.—The denunciation of erjury in connection with the issuing of man riage licenses at Jeffersonville, the Gretna Green of the United States, by Judge Marsh of the Circuit Court, and his determination put an end to it, have caused the methods em ployed by the alleged perjurers to be investigated. The immediate cause of Judge Marsh's denunciation and his apppeal to the Grand Jury to investigate the acts of professional runners who secure licenses for eloping parties was the marriage of twenty couples in a single day last week and the subsequent discovery that the bridegroom in one case had been an inmate of

Kentucky poorhouse for several years, while

he bride was the fifteen-year-old daughter of

The investigation has shown that while the

respectable farmer and stock raiser.

average number of marriages annually occuring in counties of the size of Clark is less than 200, the total in Clark county last year was 1 358, or nearly 1,200 above the average and these were all eloping couples and the great majority of them incapacitated for one cause or another from marriage at home. It has been shown further that any one, no matter what may be the law in this State or the States from which the couples come, can secure a license at Jeffersonville. The business has been so systematized that professional runners are employed by the Justices and these either make the necessary affidavits themselves or employ some one to do it for them, and it goes without saying that not one of the affiants knows any. thing about the alleged facts to which he makes oath. There have been cases in which children of thirteen, fourteen or fifteen years have married under licenses issued in the regular way, the affidavits declaring them to be of legal age. White men have been married to pegro women and white women to negro men in face of the fact that such marriages are prohibited by the Indiana statutes. These marriages have been going for several years, but there has never been a conviction for perjury because aggrieved parents reside as a rule in other States and prosecutions would be attended by great expense and loss of time.

The three Justices of the Peace at Jefferson ville have seven or eight men regularly in their employ whose duty it is to watch the ferry boats and railroad trains and steer the eloping couples to the offices of the men who employ them. The runners cross over to Louisville early each morning and make trips backward and forward between the two cities. Every strange couple on the boats or trains is approached and questioned, and the runner in this way learns if they are an eloping couple. If so, he offers his services in securing the marriage license and in conducting them to a Justice of the Peace. If the couple have reason t believe that they are being followed by frate parents, the runner is prepare to place them

parents, the runner is prepare to place them in a place of safety till the license can be secured and the nuptial knot tied. Such favors are received gratefully by a majority of the eloping couples and it is quite frequently the case that the runner is handsomely rewarded. He is not dependent upon such liberality, however, for he receives a part of the marriage fee, and works on a certain percentage of the earnings of the marriage factory.

Should it appear that one of the parties is clearly under the marriage lage or should both be under eighteen, as frequently is the case, the runner drives a bargain for a license. That is, he will secure it regardless of the adverse conditions for a certain sum his price always depending upon his preconceived idea of the bridegroom's ability to pay. That this involves perfury, which is magnified as a risky business, does not deter him in the least, but is openly used as a reason why he should be well compensated. The clerk of the county is not supposed to know anything about the ages of parties who apply for licenses, and the law is complied with when the affidavit is made that the applicants are of marriageable age. It is a rule with the runners never to let a cupie go away because of the want of money, and their kindly offices are exerted frequenty without any compensation whatever. The argue that the notoriety of Jeffersonwille as a marriage centre is increased with every marwithout any compensation whatever, argue that the notoriety of Jeffersonvil argue that the notoriety of denementaries an marriage centre is increased with every marriage and, though one fails to pay, it will bring others out of which money can be made. The Magistrates rarely fix a fee for performing the ceremony but depend always upon the generality of the bridegroom. Experience proves le says. And then I made a winning. Tes, I says depends on the breed.

'I thought he would fall down when I said that. Bit him just right. Then we had the mints. You've heard that chestnut bout the boy who wished he had a neck like a giraffe when he had his first lemonade? Well. I thought about him when that mint julen was meandering down my way. Then he says to the household had been developed in the time at the right and the turns to me when the box was put up and says. This is the clair I was telling you about 20 cents a shot. I know you think a cigar that costs less than a quarter hashi got and the cost less than a quarter hashi got about the was result of the twon. Years and the was affaid that the development of the twon. Years and the was affaid that the development of the twon. Years are the clair I doke the twon. Years and the was first and with the captains consent stored in which had been decided by the says. "Ain't we got time to do the dog and we've just about set time to make it our to first the work of the weekled and the was another hair escape. I don't think I ever had such a run of luck since I kicked over the are that the Colorade committee was mixing up for me when they was about to give may as we stepped into the spider. The my friend—you see what I call him—felt in his pecker and then be turns to me and says, gitmane a quarter, old man, for that coon. I never weakened, but as I was scetting my hand down into my checked trousers he says, kimme a quarter, old man, for that coon. I never weakened, but as I was scetting the hopes in this way to bring the runners in justice and stop the parallel and the elopers may not refuse to be intended and when he called em. I always held the relies while when the parties will be summoned at once before the first was held and when an affidavit is made and the circums to justice and stop the parallel and the lepters will be arrested and compelled the past. I defer the past.

The says the past and the past

JOE THOMPSON, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT. The Cabby Who Went to Europe With Young

Joe Thompson, chief agitator of the present movement for cheaper cab fares in this city. is probably the only "cabby" in New York who has travelled first class through Europe. A year ago when the son of Gen. Draper, United States Ambassador to Italy, was preparing to join his family, he found hunself in need of the services of a valet Good servant have never been a drug on the market, and when Mr Draper, shortly before his steame was to sail. was driving home one evening in Thompson's hansom, he happened to remember that he was still minus a valet. Sud-

denly an idea came to him-"Say, Joe." he said to Thompson before dismissing him, "I've driven with you enough to know what kind of a man you are. Will you come to Europe with me on Saturday?

"If you mean, Mr. Draper, that this back is sea-going, why-" "No, dead earnest, Joe. I want a man.

Will you come?" "Sure" said Thompson eagerly, and the matter was settled.

In Italy many a foreigner not guite sure In Italy many a foreigner not dute some of just what position Joe held in the American Legation, was greatly impressed with his knowledge of horseflesh. Thompson's travels are best described in his own words.

"Yes, I've seen a good deal. I've done Italy, I've done most of Switzerland, and a great part of Paris has 'done' me."

But it was coming home with Mr. Braper last September that Thompson had his greatest triumph. The rumor soon spread through. last September that Thompson had his a triumph. The rumor soon spread it the ship that the "big, sandy-haired is man with young Draper" was connected the American Legation at Rome, and the worshippers of the smaking-room at once to toady to him. The third day out in pened to mention that he was a strong Democrat, and this caused considerable ment. They could not understand it Social Democrat could hold office under publican administration. It was finally did not the property of the propert passengers who saw him feeding his at Forty-second street and Broadwey 4